

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NOS. 106-35 and 106-36

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaties transmitted to the Senate on July 13, 2000, by the President of the United States: Treaty with Cyprus on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Treaty Document No. 106-35); and Treaty with South Africa on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Treaty Document No. 106-36).

I further ask that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time, they be referred with accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The messages of the President are as follow:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed at Nicosia on December 20, 1999. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty.

The Treaty is one of a series of modern mutual legal assistance treaties being negotiated by the United States in order to counter criminal activities more effectively. Together with the Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, which entered into force September 14, 1999, this Treaty will, upon entry into force, provide an effective tool to assist in the prosecution of a wide variety of offenses, including organized crime, terrorism, drug-trafficking offenses, and other violent crimes as well as money laundering and other white collar crimes of particular interest to the U.S. law enforcement community. The Treaty is self-executing.

The Treaty provides for a broad range of cooperation in criminal matters. Mutual assistance available under the Treaty includes taking the testimony or statements of persons; providing documents, records, and other items; locating or identifying persons or items; serving documents; transferring persons in custody for testimony or other purposes; executing searches and seizures; assisting in proceedings related to immobilization and forfeiture of assets, restitution, and collection of fines; and any other form of assistance not prohibited by the laws of the Requested State.

I recommend that the Senate give early favorable consideration to the

Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 13, 2000.

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of South Africa on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed at Washington on September 16, 1999. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty.

The Treaty is one of a series of modern mutual legal assistance treaties being negotiated by the United States in order to counter criminal activities more effectively. Together with the Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of South Africa, also signed September 16, 1999, this Treaty will, upon entry into force, provide an effective tool to assist in the prosecution of a wide variety of offenses, including terrorism, organized crime, drug-trafficking offenses, and other violent crimes as well as money laundering, and other white collar crimes of particular interest to the U.S. law enforcement community. The Treaty is self-executing.

The Treaty provides for a broad range of cooperation in criminal matters. Mutual assistance available under the Treaty includes taking the testimony or statements of persons; providing documents, records and articles of evidence; locating or identifying persons; serving documents; transferring persons in custody for testimony or other purposes; executing requests for searches and seizures; assisting in proceedings related to restraint or immobilization and confiscation or forfeiture of assets or property, compensation or restitution, and recovery or collection of fines; and any other form of assistance not prohibited by the laws of the Requested State.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 13, 2000.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JULY 14, 2000

Mr. ROTH. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9 a.m. on Friday, July 14. I further ask consent that on Friday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 8, the Death Tax Elimination Act, under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. ROTH. For the information of all Senators, at 9 a.m. the Senate will begin the final votes on the death tax elimination bill. Under the order, there will be up to 10 votes on the remaining amendments and final passage.

Following disposition on the death tax legislation, the Senate will begin debate of the reconciliation bill, which includes the marriage tax penalty language. Under a consent agreement reached tonight, there is a finite list of amendments which will be debated throughout the day, tomorrow, and voted on beginning at 6:15 p.m. on Monday, July 17. As a reminder, all votes after the first vote tomorrow morning will be limited to 10 minutes in length.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Wisconsin.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I would like to ask unanimous consent, in a moment, to modify my amendment, the Feingold amendment to the estate tax bill. When I make this request, the purpose is to address a concern the Senator from Oklahoma raised about unintended implications of the amendment. The amendment was supposed to be a simple amendment having to do with limiting the estate tax exemption of \$100 million.

He has raised a legitimate point with regard to an unintended consequence. In the spirit of trying to get to the core of the matter, I ask I be able to modify my amendment. My intent was not to impose an additional capital gains tax on estates of greater than \$100 million. My intent was to keep the current law rule that permits a step-up in basis.

I hope the Senator from Oklahoma in good faith will understand that that was our purpose and that the amendment could be offered in that spirit.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, notwithstanding the fact that this is not the pending business, that I be allowed to modify my amendment and to send a modification to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. NICKLES. I object.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Thank you, Mr. President.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the